

Fig. 1.—*Acanthatrium eptesici*, Alicata. Ventral view.

as follows: The genital atrium in *A. sphaerula* has spines distributed over its entire wall and the genital pore opens at the right side of the prostate gland mass, whereas in *A. eptesici* the spines are limited to a semicircular area of

the anterior wall of the genital sinus, and the genital pore opens in the median line at the anterior end of the prostate gland mass. The ovary in *A. sphaerula* is triangular and deeply lobed, and extends anterior to the right testis and prostate gland mass. In *A. eptesici* the ovary is more or less ovoid in outline, entire or slightly lobed, extending along the posterior portion of right testis and posterior to the prostate gland mass. The acetabulum in *A. sphaerula* is posterior to the zone of the testes and prostate gland mass, while in *A. eptesici* the acetabulum is on the same zone with the testes and prostate gland mass.

*A. nycteridis* differs from *A. eptesici* in having the spines of the genital atrium arranged in three separate groups, as illustrated by Faust (1919). Two specimens collected by the writer from the brown bat and identified as *A. nycteridis* show this characteristic arrangement of spines (Fig. 3). In

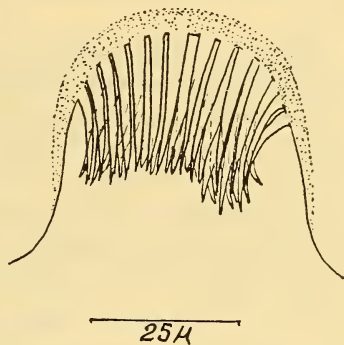


Fig. 2.—*Acanthatrium eptesici*, showing arrangement of spines in the genital atrium. Ventral view.

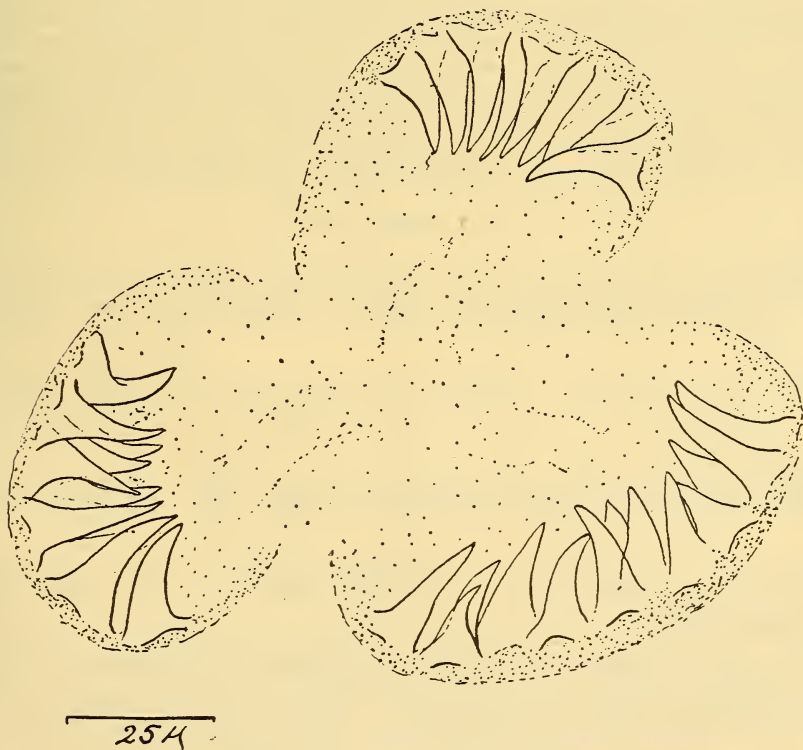


Fig. 3.—*Acanthatrium nycteridis*, showing arrangement of spines in the genital atrium. Ventral view.